

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXIII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, SUNDAY MORNING JULY 13, 1890.

NO. 97.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WASHOE CO., NEV.
RENO, July 7, 1890.
To the Board of Commissioners of Washoe
County, Nevada.
In accordance with law I submit my statement
of the financial condition of Washoe County for
the quarter ending June 30, 1890.
Cash in Treasury March 31, 1890..... \$29,056.17

RECEIPTS:

From county officers.....	1,434.88
Court fees.....	16.70
Debtors taxes, 1889.....	1,085.70
Delinquent per cent. and advert. sing.....	240.00
Per cent. collections.....	365.00
Post Tax collections.....	102.60
Gas and electric.....	1,410.00
County license.....	1,823.98
Taxes on Polls.....	2.82
Penal fines, Justices.....	29.75
Total.....	\$6,616.11
EXPENDITURES:	\$35,572.28

Nevada State fund.....	655.97
Salary fund.....	4,068.00
General fund.....	3,108.05
Contingent fund.....	887.02
Indigent sick fund.....	2,496.22
General road fund.....	1,080.60
Rent incorporation fund.....	1,474.84
School District No. 1.....	314.20
do do do 3.....	343.20
do do do 5.....	130.00
do do do 6.....	180.00
do do do 7.....	915.00
do do do 9.....	589.75
do do do 10.....	17.00
do do do 11.....	284.00
do do do 12.....	210.00
do do do 13.....	132.00
do do do 17.....	240.00
do do do 18.....	180.00
do do do 19.....	205.00
do do do 21.....	110.00
do do do 22.....	105.00
Total.....	\$20,725.30
Cash in Treasury June 30, 1890.....	\$14,640.98

LIABILITIES.	
Bridge bonds.....	10,000.00
Agricultural bonds.....	10,000.00
Claims on Franktown road fund.....	150.00
Claims on General fund.....	40.00
Claims on General Road fund.....	2,088.34
Total.....	\$22,288.34
Respectfully, JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Co. Auditor.	

NEW SHOP OPENED!

I HAVE OPENED MY NEW BRICK SHOP, ON
Fourth street, next to Parry's stable, and
have the most complete shop in the town. I am
prepared to do

LIGHT AND HEAVY

BLACKSMITHING,

In all its branches, and woodwork of all kinds.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

In the highest style of the art.

I have engaged one of the best horse-shoers
in the State, and can do any and everything in my
line. I also have

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS
OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

I have engaged ROBERT BUNDELL to do Job
Work of all kinds

Work Done at a Low Figure for Cash
J.C. A. NADON.

G. NOVACOVICH H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,
wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No
need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade
collected, and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. A. MORRILL F. W. MORRILL.

E. A. MORRILL & CO.

— DEALERS IN —

BALED HAY, FEED OF ALL
KINDS.

Straw, Flour and General Produce.

Office: Under McKissick's Opera
House, Reno, Nevada,

P. O. Box 124.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Reno.

J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

— TO LET —

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week
or Month.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKEE LIV. BY, FEED AND SALE

STABLES Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

— TO LET —

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month
Terms to suit the times.

We have also attached a large Hay Tar
with good stable. Also Corral for loose stock
well watered. REASBE TO LET.

VERDI MILL CO.

VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK - - \$40,000

O. LONKEY, President J. F. CONDON, Manager and Secretary.

TRUSTEES: O. LONKEY, J. F. CONDON, C. C. POWNING.

Water Power, Run Night and Day; Electric Light; Latest and Improved Machinery.

MANUFACTURE
DRESSED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

VIZ FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC, BEVEL SIDING AND SURFACED LUMBER

FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES.

PICKETS, LATH AND SHINGLES, SAWDUST FOR MARKERS, KINDLING WOOD, ETC., ETC.

General road fund.....

School District No. 1.....

do do do 3.....

do do do 5.....

do do do 6.....

do do do 7.....

do do do 9.....

do do do 10.....

do do do 11.....

do do do 12.....

do do do 13.....

do do do 17.....

do do do 18.....

do do do 19.....

do do do 21.....

do do do 22.....

Total.....

\$20,725.30

Cash in Treasury June 30, 1890..... \$14,640.98

Are constantly receiving direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Fine

Boots Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shoes, Slippers and General Footgear for Ladies, Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them.

Boots and Shoes made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done. Leather and Fine

ing a Specialty.

LILLY, BRACKETT & CO.

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

DR. C. J. MULLEN,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

THOMAS FITCH,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

M. J. CURTIS,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

H. L. FISH,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

DR. H. BERGSTEIN,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
by 25th

RICHARD HERZ,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
O. VICTORIA STREET.

HOURS.—9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.,
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W. O. H. MARTIN,

Daily Nevada State Journal.

C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

SENATOR JONES' SILVER SPEECH.

The San Francisco Post pays Senator Jones the annexed compliment:

The friends of silver should print a million copies of Senator John P. Jones' speech on free coinage and circulate them throughout the country. It is a treatise on finance so elaborate and instructive that it will serve better than a text book for students and writers. Mr. Jones has brought to his subject a wealth of knowledge gained by years of research and thought, that gives his address a permanent value. He deals with the silver question in a manner so broad and thorough that the advocates of the single standard are left without ground to stand on. Historically, statistically and argumentatively the speech is a mine of information. No one, whatever his opinions on the subject may be, can peruse it without being impressed with the importance of the silver question. The Senator shows that upon the regulation of the volume of currency depends the prosperity of the country. Let it be inadequate and prices will fall, enterprise be checked at its rewards, wages fall, capital be discouraged and the ranks of the unwilling idly swell. He makes it clear that commercial distress waits upon restricted coinage, that time contracts, the basis of modern industry, are engagements which swindle the borrower so long as the purchasing power of gold is enhanced by the refusal of government to give silver its rightful place in the Nation's currency.

The reason that it was possible to demonize silver, and that a struggle has been necessary to re-monetize it, is that the public shuns from a study of a question so involved as that of fin-nom, and is, therefore, disposed to trust to the judgment of bankers and other self-styled specialists rather than to its own good sense. A reading of Jones' speech equips any man to form an intelligent opinion on the silver question, makes him capable of giving a reason for the faith that is in him and arms him to meet and overcome the advocates of the gold superstition. Mr. Jones' argument in behalf of the Bland Act of 1878 was an effort which won a reputation for him, and deservedly; but his more recent address is better and weightier. It embraces the results of that a decade of study, and, aside from its marshaling of facts, exhibits the brilliant powers of one of the most original and quickest minds which the United States has had the good fortune to have in its service. The speech is conclusive, and we hope to see it scattered so prodigiously that no citizen who reads will be able to say that he has not had an opportunity to peruse it.

The Boston Transcript says Wyoming and Idaho will come into the Union just in time to change the stars in the flag from forty-two to forty-four. We must have a flag of elastic fabric into which stars can be inserted at will, if we are to keep up with the rate of admission of States and save bunting.

The Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1884, thinks that there is no man in the Democratic party who can even rank with Mr. Cleveland, and he will undoubtedly be the nominee of his party in 1892, but that he will be as easily defeated as he was in 1888.

Western men at Washington representing the arid land districts, are feeling very sore over the way irrigation matters are being handled. They say that personal animosity and petty jealousy between certain Senators are being indulged in to the detriment of arid land matters.

Harper's Weekly insists that Grover Cleveland has earned the Democratic nomination for 1892 by making tariff reform a party issue. A good many Democrats consider this not a service but a calamity.

New York papers are beginning to demand that the great political conventions of 1892 shall be held in their city.

The silence of ex-President Cleveland on the silver question is golden. But he talks nice and sweet to Tammany.

The political esculion of New York City and State is boiling and bubbling at a lively rate.

General Longstreet is taken off for the Republican candidate for the Governor of Georgia.

THE CENSUS.

Where the Greatest Increase in Population is Found.

A special from Washington says the census will show that while the rate of increase in the Northern and Atlantic States has been about the same as usual, the Western States have increased at an almost fabulous rate. Of the Southern States, Alabama, Georgia and Texas will show a marvelous increase in population. The other Southern States will remain about the same. It is probable the census will show that the rate of increase among the blacks has fallen far behind the rate of increase of the whites. The Census Bureau is now summarizing the returns at the rate of 1,000,000 per day. As a matter of fact two millions a day are being counted, because on each day, beside the one million new names counted, the million counted the previous day are recounted to insure absolute accuracy. It will take sixty days, and possibly seventy, to complete the entire count, which is reasonable to believe, will be concluded about September 1st.

All this Democratic clamor about what terrible things the Democracy is going to do in New England next Fall does not seem to have scared a single Republican Congressman. On the issue of Protection and Free Trade, intelligent New England cannot but continue to side with the Republican party.—Ex.

MR. FITCH IS QUOTED ABROAD.

Bi-metalism is rapidly gaining ground in England. One hundred members of the British Parliament have avowed themselves in favor of silver remonetization, and some of the Liberal organs are out for free coinage. Among these is the Suffolk Chronicle, which is recognized to be—outside of London journals—one of the most influential organs of public opinion in East Riding. We append an editorial clipped from that paper of date June 21st. The complaint of our townsmen, of having his utterances selected from among all the other orators of the silver cause for republication and commendation abroad, is all the more marked because of certain passages in the same speech severely scorning England for her course on silver, which passages the Suffolk Chronicle eliminated from its reproduction.

(From the Suffolk, England, Chronicle, June 21, 1890.)

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

What ground has "America" for thinking that if the value of silver increases its production will also increase? Has it been so with gold? Has not the very opposite been the case? During the last 16 years the value of gold has been rapidly rising, whilst its production has very considerably declined. It is a well attested fact that the precious metals, unlike most other commodities, are, on the average produced at a loss. Whether much or little gold or silver is produced, depends mainly upon the accident of special finds or the absence of special finds. We cannot repeat the discoveries of Potosi, or California, or Australia at will.

As to the fear of America ever finding herself possessed of too much silver, and becoming frightened at her enormous stock and anxious to dispose, consider the following facts:—

Silver is at the present time the money of five-sixths of the human race.

Until the anti-silver legislation of the last few years (begotten of the covetousness of the money lords) it was just as gold in all nations. Only a few years ago there were capitalists in England who, in need of money, stipulated that they should have the right to demand repayment if they pleased, in silver instead of gold.

The news-paper most unfriendly to the action which America is taking now as to silver admits that it is probably in her power to restore the old relative value of the two metals. When that is restored silver will again be just as good money as gold in all nations. Therefore to say that America will become alarmed at the quantity of silver she may have accumulated is the same as saying that she may become alarmed at finding herself possessed of so much good money. No nation, we need hardly say, ever became alarmed because of the abundance of the good money it possessed.

How is it that in America the people have laid hold upon the silver question and forced it to the front, while in England it seems almost impossible to get the rest of the people upon it? We often ask ourselves this question. It is partly, perhaps, because we silver men in England have not put our case so well in English as the silver men have put theirs in America. Witness the following extract from a speech made by H. N. Thomas Fitch at the Silver Convention held at St. Louis, United States, last autumn. We take it from a report we have just got hold of:

He said, "it is now sixteen years since the demonetization of silver was craftily introduced into our national laws. During all those years the grip of the money lender has been tightening round the throat of the laborer. During all those years the vampire bats of finance have been increasing their power of suction of our life's blood."

We are here to-day to represent the interest of the debtors and laborers of this land, not of the creditors and capitalists. We are here to represent the cottagers and the cabin folk of the country; and their interests must be looked after, though the bulls of Wall-street bellow with rage, and though the waters of nethermost hell engulf the 'beasts' of the Corn and Cotton Exchange. To-day all over the Northwest the farmer views with dismay the narrowing margin between the cost and the income of the wheat field. To-day the Southern cotton planter reads the market reports with sighs, and wonders why it is that with an increased consumption of cotton there can not be a sufficient increase in price to free him from the fear of bankruptcy. To-day in far Nevada the miner stands by the desecrated shaft and smokes as furnace, and wonders why it is that the value is departed from the fair white metal. Neither miner nor planter nor farmer need seek long for the cause of their distress. They will find it in the offices of the Bank of England, in the Chamberlains Palace at Berlin, in the counting-rooms of Wall-street. They will find it in the democratizing of silver, effected by a cruel and rapacious clique of usurers. The farmer loses a third of the price of his wheat, the planter a third of the price of his cotton, the labourer part of his wages, by means of cunning laws craftily passed to enrich money lenders. The creators of wealth, the people who pay the taxes, who maintain the armies and navies, who bear the burdens of civil government will not be found at court, nor in banks, nor on the Stock Exchange, nor in the drawing-rooms of fashion. They are bummerring at the anvils, guiding the shanties, facing the foam-crested seas, felling the forests, smiting the rocks, toiling in the mines, labouring in the wheat and cotton fields, busy at cook stoves, wash-tubs, and sewing machines. They are paying taxes and debt with values created by their toil and sweat. Their labours have been as ceaseless as those of Sisyphus and about as fruitless. For, after 20 years of general prosperity, the amount of our debt measured by the number of day's work that would be required to pay it, is about as large as it was in 1868; and one has only to journey through this land to know that amid vast increase of general wealth the labourer is not so prosperous, so contented, nor so happy as he was in the years that immediately succeeded at the close of our great war. Our debt then stood at \$22,000,000. We have paid off \$20,000,000 of it. Yet to-day, incredible as it may seem, it would take as many bushels of wheat, as many barrels of pork, as many bales of cotton, or as many days' labor to pay what remains, as would have cleared the whole off in 1868 at the prices then current! So great has been the lowering of wages and prices, so great the increase in the value of the dollar. Twenty years of abundant harvests, twenty years of extending highways, twenty years in which busy fingers have harnessed the forces of Nature to the ear of man's progress, twenty years of toil in the fields, forges, factories of the land, twenty years of marvellous growth, and, at the end, the

laborer is working for smaller pay, and the national debt, though more than half paid off, is not reduced in real weight at all. The Sisyphus of the prairies, the cotton fields, and the factories has rolled his heavy burden up the steep hill, only to have it sent crashing back upon his breast by the Jupiter of the banking houses. The laborer to-day can wipe the sweat from his weary face, and reflect that among the 8,000 millionaires in the world there may now be enumerated twenty American citizens who have gathered 300,000,000, out of the tens of 60,000,000 of our people. He can reflect that these twenty men can combine their interests and, by manipulating money, fix the price of every bushel of wheat, every ton of coal, every bale of cotton, and every day's wages of labor between the Hudson and the Sacramento. He can reflect that these twenty men have it in their power to name the majority of the Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Judges, and Legislators in twenty States. He can justify his own rage against the silk garments his wife has made. He can regale his own hunger with the odor of feasts which his labor has provided, but which he may not taste. He may walk weary and shelterless in the shadow of the palaces which he has built, but may not enter. For 20 years capital has tampered with the people's money and gathered to itself illicit gains by increasing the burdens of industry. The fight for the restoration of silver is a fight of the debtors against the creditors, of the laborer against the capitalist, of the poor against the rich, and it needs all the vigor of speech to make the word of inspiration and not the words of warning which this cause demands. For 16 years the laborer in this Republic has been vainly striving to increase the number of dollars which he receives for his labor, while the capitalist has been plotting successfully to increase the amount of toil which he receives for his dollars. For sixteen years in this Republic the value of dollars has gone up and the market value of men has gone down; until free men in their bitterness and their wrath, sometimes act—which is the greater evil, the black slavery that has gone or the white slavery that has come? Do I over-rate the situation?" (Ories of "No.")

Concluding his speech he said, "On the night of the second battle of the Wilderness, Sheridan telegraphed to Grant, 'If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.' The answer came from Abraham Lincoln in words which are now historic, 'Let the thing be pressed.'

Such are the kind of speeches which are being delivered in America on the silver question, and such is the spirit in which that great nation of producers is trying to defeat the rapacious craft of the money-lenders. There is every appearance now that they will succeed. And their victory, when won, will happily restore propriety to producers here as well as there. We have had bad weather from Am-rica; we have had tremendous competition from her, now, apparently, she is going to restore silver, and so to increase the supply of money for us. This will make our farms and our factories busy again, and profitable. This, too, will bless our laboring classes by making employment more plentiful for them and by causing their wages to rise. Everybody likes more money, whether he be laborer, producer, or money-lender. The way to have more is to have money free. The money lords don't like the thought of this, because it will lower the value of their sovereigns. Producers and laborers will like it well, because it will enable them to get more sovereignty for their produce, and their labor. Fortunately in America the producing classes are stronger than the money-lenders; hence, now that they understand the question, they are about to defeat the money-lenders' craft.

THE CROPS.
Report of the Department of Agriculture Very Favorable.

The July Winter wheat report of the Department of Agriculture represents the crop as harvested in all but in the more northern latitudes. It shows some advance in the condition where it was lowest in June, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and slight decline in Ohio, the Pacific Coast and the Southern States. The general average is 76.2 against 73.1 for last month. Spring wheat on the average has advanced from 91.3 to 94.4. The averages of the principal States are: Wisconsin 93, Minnesota 94, Iowa 94, Nebraska 93, the Dakotas 93, Colorado 90, Washington 93. Taken together Winter and Spring wheat makes an average of 82.1. A small increase in the acre of corn is reported of about six-tenths of 1 per cent. There is a proportional extension in the Northwest and there will be nearly 1 per cent increase in the South. The condition of corn averages 93.1 per cent. There has been a severe decline in the condition of oats, which have fallen from 89.8 to 81.6. The condition of rye is 92, nearly the same as last report. Barley has advanced from 86.4 to 86.8. The acre of potatoes has not appreciably increased, the average condition being 91.7. The condition of pasture is high, averaging 96.

SILVER SITUATION.

The Point Where the Secretary Would Cease to Buy Bullion.

The New York Evening Post figures out the silver situation as follows: If the present Silver bill becomes law the point where the Secretary of the Treasury would stop buying silver bullion would be 129.29, which corresponds with 371.21 grains of silver in the dollar. There is a margin of about 22 points of possible advance from the present prices in the case of buying by the Treasury which would absorb the present supply of about nine million or ten million ounces of silver within the next three months. It is to be presumed, however, that even half as much advance would draw in silver from elsewhere, and by increasing the supply would hold the price in check.

Steamboat Springs.

During this warm spell there is no place in Nevada where a person can be so free from the cares of business and indulge to the fullest extent in the delicious baths, as at Steamboat. The springs are in excellent condition, the hot baths, plunge and steam, being at their highest power. The medicinal qualities of the sulphur water are of the highest order.

THE WICKED FLEA.

How He Bites and Makes Miserable The European Traveler.

Almost everybody likes to travel for the purpose of seeing new and strange sights. At least almost every person thinks he would like to visit places he has never seen. He does not know whether he would like it or not until he has tried it.

Almost everybody I meet would like to go to Europe, and this is especially true of young people. The imagination works up a very lively programme, which is filled up with unalloyed pleasure. No allowance is made for any misadventures, none for great fatigue, none for the lack of accustomed comforts and luxuries, none for unexpected set backs and difficulties.

The average small boy or girl would say that he preferred three meals a day for a week of very sweet cake to the same number of repasts of oatmeal porridge; but he would change his mind before the week was out. When I went out to ride in the country around Constantinople a big flock of quails was always flying ahead of the carriage, and the Palace of the Sweet Waters seemed to be in a cloud of these birds. At the hotel was quail at every meal till I hated the sight of them; and since that I have never cared to eat them.

I do not intend to give a list of the annoyances one encounters in foreign travel. It may seem incredible to my young friends that so insignificant an insect as the wicked flea can seriously interfere with so grand an achievement as a tour abroad. I do not know that I have suffered more than the average traveler in Spain, Italy and some other countries, though my skin may be thinner than that of most of them; but I look upon the flea as I have seen him magnified on a white surface by the lenses of the scientist.

To me he is bigger than an elephant, and it seems as though the bite of a crocodile would be pleasant compared with that of the blood-thirsty insect. This monster has not only kept me awake all night when I needed sleep, but he has made me writhe and squirm all day. I really believe the fleas in Italy and Spain are more to be dreaded than the bandits of those countries.

Spain and Italy are not alone in subjecting the traveler to the torture of the wicked flea.

In the far north, where ice and snow dominate the year, the festive flea has a residence. One night I went to bed, tired out after a hard day's work, sightseeing, in a hotel in Christiania, in Norway. I soon found that I could not go to sleep, sleepy as I was. I thought I had an attack of hives or rash, or that I had captured the itch in some steamer or boat.

Concluding his speech he said, "On the night of the second battle of the Wilderness, Sheridan telegraphed to Grant, 'If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.' The answer came from Abraham Lincoln in words which are now historic, 'Let the thing be pressed.'

I lay in torment till I heard a clock strike the midnight hour. Then I became desperate and leaped from the bed. I lighted my two candles, determined to ascertain what the matter was. I could find nothing on my skin that looked like scabies, and then with a candle in each hand I examined the bed. I was swarming with a very large sized, blue-black flea; and I had learned by experience that this sort was particularly wicked.

I took my corn broom and brushed them out of the bed and tried again to sleep, expecting to have my bones picked clean before morning, though I was to be waked at 5 to take a steamer. I struggled in vain for another hour, and then got up again. I brushed the monsters all out again, and this time I was careful that no part of the bed clothes should drop down to the floor. This succeeded. At my rate, I was so exhausted that at last I went to sleep.

I was called in two hours; and in what condition was I to sweep up the scene of the Christiania Fjord? As soon as the steamer was in the Skagor Rack I went to sleep. That night I had my battle and defeat at the teeth of the red armored knights of my birth in a

Holland one night I was bitten one million times by another kind of flea, hardly less wicked. I did not count them, but I estimated them. Walking through the Circus of Maxentius, in Rome, I smelled penitroyal. I had heard that this herb was an antidote for the wicked flea, as it is for black flies and mosquitoes. I gathered a considerable quantity of it; but I did not actually suffer from the depredations of the terrible monster in Italy.

In Burgos, in Spain, after looking over the magnificent cathedral and glancing at the tomb of the Cid and his wife, our party of three took a carriage at the hotel to visit the tomb of the Cid, six or seven miles from the city. The vehicle was a tumble down old hack. A kind of cloth with a nap to it had been used to piecemeal the worn out lining. I wore long boots, and in a few minutes the armies of the wicked flea began to attack me by making an advance on my legs.

There was no road to the convent that contains the tomb, and the old carriage bounced over rocks, sometimes a foot high, and we were pitched from one side to the other of the interior and into the laps of each other. We laughed at the bumps we got and should have had a lively time of it if the fleas had not spoiled all the fun. We writhed and squirmed as though we were bitten by snakes. In spite of his prowess and the supernatural aid he received in his mighty victories, I doubt if the Cid Camped could have conquered the army that beset our party.

Twisting bout and pirouetting like a French dancing master, I looked at the tomb, but I did not take much interest in it. At the hotel I brushed the fleas out of the insides of my clothes and applied cologne to the skin, and it was very refreshing. Then I put an abundance of penitroyal in my garments. I was all right till I took in a new stock in Madrid. They worried and tortured my companions and myself beyond endurance. I obtained a bottle of flea powder at the capital, which was of some service, but I still regard the wicked fleas as one of the scourges of travel.—Oliver Optic in Philadelphia Times.

A Burning Question.

I am curious to know what it is that makes a painting by one artist worth \$10,000, and a painting by another, though equally good, perhaps even better, worth only \$10. I saw some pictures recently by a painter who can just keep his head above water, which are as well painted as are the canvases of many artists who are on the topmost wave of popularity. Perhaps you will say they lack the sacred fire. On the contrary, they possess it to a greater degree than some of their more fortunate fellow craftsmen. And yet they will lie in unknown graves while the others have lofty monuments reared above their heads. I wonder what makes the difference. Sometimes I think it is enterprise, industry and tact—merely commercial qualities, that have nothing to do with the intrinsic merit of a work of art.—The Critic.

Some Curious Chinese Slangs.

Some of the ordinary expressions of the Chinese are very sarcastic and characteristic. A blustering, harmless fellow they call a "paper tiger." When a man valued himself overmuch they compare him to "a rat falling into a scale and weighing itself." Overdoing a thing they call "hunchback-making a bow." A spendthrift they compare to a rocket which goes off at once. Those who exceed their charity on remote objects, but neglect their family, are said "to hang a lantern on a rope, which is seen afar but gives no light below."—Boston Herald.

The Treasures of Delphi.

Daily Nevada State Journal

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

REVIEWS.

The heated term is now upon us.

Senator Foley went below last night.

Paint your house with the best mixed paints. Sold by Lange & Schmitt.

The happiest man in Reno to-day is D. Church. For further particulars see birth notice.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for garden hose, garden tools, and agate ware. Largest stock in the city.

State Senator Sharon was in town yesterday in attendance upon the State Board of Trade meeting.

The members of the Young Men's Institute, will give a picnic at Donner lake on the 23d inst. They promise a good time to all who go. For further particulars see ad. in another column.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Various Maiters Before the Meeting Yesterday.

The Board of Trade meeting yesterday afternoon was largely attended. President Newlands presiding, and Directors D. A. Bender, T. Coffin, W. E. Sharon, M. D. Foley, H. Springmeyer, C. W. Irish, C. T. Bender, W. O. H. Martin, L. D. Folson, and Manager Fulton being present.

The Manager reported the receipt of an hundred letters in response to the advertisements and pamphlets sent out by the Board, but as yet no immigrant had been located.

Mr. Springmeyer said that twenty-two German boys and girls had settled in Carson Valley lately, and their friends expected more to locate in that section.

Mr. Newlands said the Truckee system of storage was almost perfect, but that litigation might delay the Carson system. He believed 25,000 acres below Wadsworth could be irrigated by water from the Truckee.

C. W. Irish read a paper on the success of Goo. W. Crom's efforts at Battle Mountain to raise rye, sixty inches high, and alfalfa, forty-five inches in height, without irrigation, claiming that there was a vast clayey area in the State where like results could be produced.

Mr. Baker presented a plan for a more economical form of State and county government, which was generally discussed by Messrs. Foley, Coffin, Bender and others. A committee was appointed to revise and submit the plan to the people.

Many other topics relating to State affairs were referred to and talked over.

THE PYTHIAN KNIGHTS.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Term

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias has chosen George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin, Supreme Chancellor, and W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, Supreme Vice Chancellor; Supreme Prelate, Eli T. Blackmer, of San Diego, Cal.; Supreme Master of Exchequer, S. J. Willey, of Wilmington, Del.; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn.; Supreme Master at Arms, G. H. Morrison, of San Francisco; Grand Secretary of the Endowment Rank, W. B. Kennedy, of Chicago; Supreme Inner Guard, Dr. M. C. Barkwell, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Supreme Outer Guard, J. W. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.

Mining Outlook of Nevada.

The Austin Reveille says: The mining outlook of Central and Eastern Nevada is daily improving. Not in the history of the State, excepting in its earliest days, before silver was demonetized, has the outlook for the mines been so healthy as at present, and scarcely a day passes that we do not see in some of our exchanges, reports of new strikes and new developments. In Piñon the outlook is very favorable. In Eureka they are extracting and shipping a large quantity of low grade ore, yielding a profit of about \$10 per ton. Turquoise is prosperous, the mines all doing well. In Humboldt County from the Paradise mines they are shipping more concentrations, and the mines producing more good ore than they have for years. A rich strike is reported in Wionemucca mountain. At the old camp Unionville the Arizona mine that produced bullion and shipping ore to the amount of \$7,600,000, after laying idle for ten years, was started up again by Sy Wheeler, of Booth & Co., Sacramento, and is showing abundance of first grade ore. The Hope mine or Lucky Dog, as it is known, owned by a Michigan company, have not within the last few days fine bodies of very rich ore, and so it is all over Middle and Eastern Nevada, and we believe the day is not far distant when Austin will, as in days past, be extracting large quantities of high grade ore, and be making large shipments of bullion. We all know that no mining camp in the State has produced as rich ore as that taken from Lander Hill, and it is folly to think there is a person living in Austin in this the 19th century, so demented as to believe that the ore bodies have all been worked out and if the mining population will only have confidence, the town of Austin will, in the near future, put on a new dress and come out with flying colors as of old.

Church Services.

Trinity Church—Morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 a. m.; Sunday School at 12:30 p. m.; evening song without sermon at 7:30 p. m. Service in the morning will be semi-choral by a vested choir.

Baptist Church—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., conducted by Rev. John Barr. Morning subject, "The Bestowment of God's Love;" evening subject, "Human Antecedents and Consequences of Regeneration."

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Resolutions of Respect in Memory of Judge Sabin by the Bar Association.

At the meeting of the U. S. Court Friday morning the following resolutions proposed by a Committee appointed by the Court and Bar Association was read and ordered placed on the Court journal, and the Court adjourned for the day out of respect to the late Judge Sabin:

Resolved, That the practitioners before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Ninth Circuit and District of Nevada, do express in this public manner their deep sorrow at the death of the Honorable Geo. M. Sabin, late Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Nevada, and thus testify their high esteem for his character and services and their affection for his memory.

Resolved, That in giving his best years to the service of his country on the tented field, and bravely risking his life that the Union might survive, Judge Sabin well merited the reputation of a patriot, a gallant soldier and a stalwart defender of the Republic.

That in the exercise of judicial functions under a military regime at the close of the war, his fine sense of justice won for him the high regard and warm friendship of the very foes he had helped to vanquish. His sword, like that of Harmodius, was hidden by the myrtle.

Resolved, That the qualities and powers displayed by Judge Sabin in his judicial life entitle him to an honorable rank among the magistrates of the United States.

His acutest mind enabled him to make nice legal discriminations, a power indispensable to a jurist. He was an able and upright Judge, who strove hard to find the law and when found by him it was modestly but firmly declared. His uniform courtesy made the practice of law in his Court a pleasure. Upon the Bench he knew neither friend nor foe, but in private life he was one of the most genial and natural of men.

He loved everything that was lovely in nature or art. He was a virile Chest-field whose politeness and courtesy extended even to little children who were often made happy by his thoughtful bounty.

He was a ripe scholar and treasured in his memory thousands of the brightest gems of ancient and modern literature.

His tastes were elegant and refined and those who knew him best loved him most. His bright wit flashed like a meteor, but never scorched nor burned.

We are now called upon to mourn the loss of a learned and upright Judge, a gentleman and a scholar, a genial companion and a friend, for in some of these walks of life every member of this Bar knew and prized him. Hail and Farewell.

Resolved, That the Court be requested to enter these Resolutions upon its records and that a copy be transmitted by its Clerk to the family of our deceased Judge and brother as an assurance of our sympathy with them in their grievous affliction.

T. W. HEALY,
Chairman of Committee.

Robbery.

The store of J. Ensoo, at Loyalton, was robbed of a lot of watches, etc., on the night of the seventh, but the robber was arrested at Truckee day before yesterday, and about \$500 worth recovered.

A Request.

Those persons having copies of "Our National War Songs" belonging to O. M. Mitchell Post, in their possession, are requested to hand them to Rev. Wm. Lucas.

The Depopulation of Iceland.

German papers contain notices referring to the steady decrease of the population of Iceland, and the emigration to Canada and the United States. Report has it that this year the exodus will be portentous, amounting to over 20,000, or nearly the quarter of the population of Iceland. This emigration to America has been going on during the last seven or eight years, growing every year. In 1887, 2,000 are recorded to have gone. The extent of the drain may be inferred from the fact that the average annual excess of births over deaths in Iceland is 630. But, notwithstanding this, the number of inhabitants fell in the four years from 71,613 to 69,224, showing a decrease of 2,383, instead of an increase of 2,560. The emigration is principally from the northern and eastern districts, where agricultural work is carried on under great difficulties. The emigrants have settled principally in the Northwest provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and have sent home such favorable accounts of their new domicile that it is natural the migration should increase. But other causes also contribute to promote emigration. There has been a succession of unfavorable harvests, and the competition of foreign steam-fishing boats has almost driven away the old-fashioned boats of the native seamen.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

H. FREDRICK.

Successor to I. Fredrick,

Reno, Nevada.

Virginia Street. The public generally invited to inspect my new and elegant stock, comprising everything in a first-class jewelry store and my prices defy competition.

Largest and Most Elegant Stock Ever Displayed in Reno.

Repairing of fine Watches and Jewelry a specialty, and at LOWEST PRICES. All goods bought at my establishment ENGRAVED FREE of Charge and without any delay.

BORN.

G. Gullung, President. W. S. Bender, Vice Pres.

WM. HENRY, Secretary. FIRST NAT'L BANK. TREA. URUR.

CHURCH—In Reno, Nevada, July 12, 1890, to the wife of D. Churchill a son.

NEW TO-DAY.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE ANNUAL FAMILY PICNIC

And Woodland Feast.

—Of the—

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Will be Given on July 23,

—AT—

DONNER LAKE.

TICKETS ----- \$2.00.

Lunch baskets, etc., taken to and from the railroad terminals to the lake. Prizes will be awarded on the grounds for the various games. The best of order will be maintained and a pleasant time guaranteed to all.

Tickets may be had of James O'Neill, James Cane, Frank Savage, or any members of the order.

100 Doses One Dollar

E. A. MORRILL. F. W. MORRILL

E. A. MORRILL & CO.

DEALERS IN—

BALED HAY, FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Straw, Flour and General Produce.

Office: Under McKissick's Opera House, Reno, Nevada.

P. O. Box 124.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Reno.

J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Wagges and Saddle Horses

TO LET.

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKEE LIV. BY, FEED AND SALE

STABLE.

Over Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

TO LET.

Horses, Buggies and Wagges

TO LET.

Terms to suit times.

Feb. 21st.

Mrs. Mary F. Poor returned from Oak

land yesterday morning.

We have also attached a large Hay Barn

With good Stables. Also Corrals for 1000 stock

Well watered. HABER TO LET.

Apply to MISS JULIA MESQUITE,

TRUCKEE, RENO, NEV.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

The Long Looked for Come at Last!

OUR SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE!

Commencing Monday, July 7.

Every Day Some Special Bargain, and All Must Go Clean as a Whistle.

WE OPEN WITH SIX SPECIALTIES:

100 Pieces fine quality Dress Ginghams at 6½ cents, usual price 12½ cents.

20 Pieces Dress Goods, in plain and figured, down to 5 cents per yard.

5 Pieces Tennis Flannel, warranted fast color, only 10 cents per yard.

100 Pieces fine quality Lawn; nearly yard wide, will be slaughtered at 5 cents per yard.

15 Pieces double-wide Plaids in different colors, we will close out at 10 cents per yard.

12 Pieces double-wide de Beige during this sale at 10 cents per yard.

60 Dozen Ladies' Fancy and Pure White Embroidered and Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs to be closed out at 25 cents each, worth double.

25 Dozen Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck and short sleeves, at 15 cents each.

30 Dozen Ladies' Striped Fine Full Finished Cotton Hose, at 25 cents per pair, actual value 50 cents.

Our Stock of Summer Jackets and Wraps

Will be closed out. Every department shares alike in these great reductions, as we don't propose to carry any stock over to the next season. We will make this sale the talk of the country, and remember this opportunity only comes once a year, so be sure to attend.

Respectfully,

The Palace Dry Goods House

F. LEVY & BRO.

Dry Goods are used at all times, be it ever so little; but not at all times can Dry Goods be bought at prices like

WE ARE SELLING THEM NOW.

Don't stop to ask those who have bought bargains of us, but

COME YOURSELF!

BRING YOUR CASH,

Because it is Cash We are After and we Will Astonish You.

We will make your dollar buy more goods at our store, than at any other store on the Coast. We don't offer one article at low prices, and hang on to high prices on other goods, but

All Our Goods, Every Single Article, Without Reserve,

MUST AND WILL BE SACRIFICED

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$15,000.

11TH ANNUAL FAIR.

OF ELEVENTH DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL :: ASSOCIATION,

—Comprising the Counties of

PLUMAS, LASSEN, MODOC and SIERRA,

Butte county, Cal., Washoe and Ormsby counties,

Nev., and Lake and Grant counties, Ore-

gon, admitted to District for

Racing Purposes.

TO BE HELD AT

QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 22D,

and Continuing Six Days.

PURSES, :: \$10,000
PREMIUMS, :: \$5,000

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Thompson, Quincy; J. D. Myers, Janesville; W. P. Hall, Susanville; J. J. Reavis, Dixie Valley; J. McBeth, Butte Valley; J. S. Bradford, Green-

ville; J. S. Carter, Crescent Mills; J. Stephan,

Quincy.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Thompson, Pres.; J. D. Myers, Vice Pres.; E. Huskinson, Secretary, Quincy; J. E. Pardee, Assistant Secretary, Susanville; J. H. Whitlock, Treasurer, Quincy.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY at 10 A. M. Six monies. 1st prize, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$20; fourth \$15; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$5.

BICYCLE RACE—PURSE \$150.
(General Condition of Races to govern)

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows:
First horse, 60 per cent; second, 30 per cent; third, 10 per cent, unless when otherwise specified. All races free for oil, unless otherwise designated.

Conditions.—The one two and three-year-old Trotting, and the two and three-year-old Running races are restricted to Agricultural District No. 11, consisting of Plumas, Sierra, Lassen and Modoc counties only.

FIRST DAY.

- Trotting—3 miles class, 3 in 5. Purse \$300-District.
- Trotting—Half mile and repeat, Yearlings, District. Purse \$200.
- Running Stake—3-year-olds or under, \$25 entrance, \$20 added; \$10 payable at time of entrance, \$10 day preceding race, \$10 forfeit.
- Running—One-fourth mile and repeat. Purse \$200. District.

SECOND DAY.

- Trotting—2-3 class, 3 in 5. Purse \$400. Free.
- Pacing—3 in 5. Purse \$200.
- Running—½-mile dash, District. Purse \$200.
- Running—1 mile dash. Purse \$250. Free for all.
- Indian Pony Race—Mile dash, free for all. Purse \$75. Entrance Fee, conditions made known at time of starting.

THIRD DAY.

- Trotting—3 miles class, 3 in 5. Purse \$300-District.
- Trotting—Half miles and repeat, Yearlings, District. Purse \$200.
- Running Stake—3-year-olds or under, \$25 entrance, \$20 added; \$10 payable at time of entrance, \$10 day preceding race, \$10 forfeit.
- Running—One-fourth mile and repeat. Purse \$200. District.

FOURTH DAY.

- Trotting—2-3 class, 3 in 5. Purse \$400. Free.
- Trotting—2-year-old colt race, 2 in 3. Purse \$350. District.
- Trotting—2-½ miles class, 3 in 5. Purse \$300. District.
- Running—Half mile and repeat. District. Purse \$250.
- Running—One mile and repeat. District. Purse \$400.

FIFTH DAY.

- Trotting—2-3 class, 3 in 5. Purse \$250. District.
- Pacing—3 in 5, free for all. Purse \$200.
- Running—½-mile dash, District. Purse \$200.
- Running—1 mile dash. Purse \$250. Free for all.
- Indian Pony Race—Mile dash, free for all. Purse \$75. Entrance Fee, conditions made known at time of starting.

SIXTH DAY.

- Trotting—2-3 class, 3 in 5. Purse \$350. District.
- Trotting—4 years old or under, 3 in 5. District. Purse \$300.
- Running—½-mile dash, District. Purse \$200.
- Running—2 miles dash, free for all. Purse \$200.
- Running—2 miles dash, District. Purse \$250.
- Running—1 mile dash. Purse \$250. District.

SEVENTH DAY.

- Trotting—2-3 class, 3 in 5. Purse \$250. District.
- Pacing—3 in 5, free for all. Purse \$200.
- Running—½-mile dash, District. Purse \$200.
- Running—1 mile dash. Purse \$250. District.
- Running—2 miles dash, free for all. Purse \$200.
- Running—2 miles dash, District. Purse \$250.
- Running—1 mile dash. Purse \$250. District.

RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 22d.

Entries to be made in writing, to give sex, colors and marks of horses. All name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

Write "Entries to races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse—to accompany entries.

In all races five or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats of racing, and to make such changes as may be required to entitle money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contend for the entrance money to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, 33% to the second.

If divided purse no horse shall receive more than 10 per cent.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all running races entries not declared out by 2 P. M. the following preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person in one interest the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses not drawn to be named in entries.

In all trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to O. H. Stoddard,

Reno, Nevada.

STATE FAIR.

1890

SPEED PROGRAMME
—OF THE—
NEVADA STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS

—FROM—

Sept. 22, to Sept. 27, Inclusive,
AT RENO, NEV.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Sept. 22d.

- No. 1. Selling Purse, \$200, of which 50 to second, 25 to third, for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for \$1,500 to carry rule weight; two pounds allowed for each \$100 down to \$1,000; then one pound for each \$100 less down to \$400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile.

- No. 2. Running Stake, two year-olds. Five eighths of a mile, \$200 added; 50 entrance; 15 forfeit, so and horse to save entrance.

- No. 3. Running. Purse \$300; 1½ miles, 70 to second, 30 to third.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 23d.

- No. 4. Running. Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200, of which 50 to second.

- No. 5. Pacing, class 2-20; purse \$1,200. 730 to first; 300 to second, 150 to third.

- No. 6. Trotting. Three minute class, District horses. Purse \$300; 150 to first, 100 to second, 50 to third.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

- No. 7. Running Stake; 3-year-olds; 1½ miles; \$200 added; entrance 50; 70 to 15; second horse to save entrance.

- No. 8. Running, ¾ of a mile. Purse \$300, of which 70 to second, 50 to third.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 25th.

- No. 11. Running. Five-eighths of a mile; Purse \$250, of which 50 to second.

- No. 12. Trotting. 2-2 class; purse \$1,200; 600 to first, 300 to second, 100 to third.

- No. 13. Trotting. 2-4 class; District horses; purse \$300; 150 to first, \$100 to second, 50 to third.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 26th.

- No. 14. Running Stake, two year-olds; ¾ of a mile; \$200 added; 50 entrance; 10 forfeit, second horse to save entrance.

- No. 15. Running, one mile, for three-year-olds; purse \$300, of which 50 to second.

- No. 16. Running, ¾ of a mile; purse \$300, of which 70 to second, 50 to third.

- No. 17. Trotting, 2-2 class; purse \$1,200; 750 to first, 300 to second, 150 to third.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 27th.

- No. 18. Trotting, 2-3 class, purse \$300; 600 to first, 300 to second, 100 to third.

- No. 19. Pacing, 2-3 class, purse \$1,000; 60 to first, 300 to second, 100 to third.

- Dated June 27, 1890. July 1.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

Nominations and entries to stakes and purses must be made to the Secretary on or before the 15th day of June, and entries to races on or before the 2d day of June, made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Entries entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Secretary.

Entrance to all trotting races will close August 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, three or more to start in all trotting races.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats of racing, and to make such changes as may be required to entitle money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contend for the entrance money to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, 33% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all running races entries not declared out by 2 P. M. the following preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person in one interest the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses not drawn to be named in entries.

In all trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to O. H. Stoddard,

Reno, Nevada.

W. H. GOULD.
President.C. H. STODDARD,
Secretary.

THE

ORMSBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will Hold Its
ANNUAL FAIR

—Six days, beginning—

Sept. 29th and Ending Oct. 4, 1890.

For Speed Programme and particulars, address

J. D. TORREYSON,
Secretary.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

July 17

LEGAL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Reno, Nev., June 30, 1890.
To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners, for Washoe County, Nevada:

I herewith submit my report as County Treasurer for the quarter ending June 30, A. D. 1890, as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1890.....\$29,056.17

RECEIPTS.

Received during month of April, 1890.....\$1,007.80

May.....\$3,085.37

June.....\$1,611.92

Total receipts for quarter.....\$6,610.11

Total.....\$55,672.28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid warrants on April, 1890.....\$8,870.52

May.....\$5,889.16

June.....\$4,479.62

Total.....\$20,229.30

Balance on hand June 30, 1890.....\$14,840.98

In the following funds, viz:

State Fund.....\$4,767.72

General

Contingent.....\$1,637.07

Indigent sick.....\$585.40

General Road.....\$158.28

Reno Bridge.....\$28.89

Judge's Bond Redemption.....\$4.00

School Salaries.....\$145.82